THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD. To the Public.

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pute, cash in advance.

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PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

P. M. ON SUNDAYS.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY. FERRY.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL

The Boats will run as follows on and after Sept. 30.

LEAVE NEW YORK:

9, and 11, A. M.; 124, 34, and 5, P. M.

LEAVE STATEN (BLAND:

2, and 19, A. M.; 123, 234 and 54, P. M.

.—All goods must be particularly marked, and are at the fthe owners thereof.

Liverpool Size.

Halifax 20.
BRIGHAM, Jr. Agent,
3 Wall stree

Apply to J. BRIGHAM, Jr., Agent, 2 Wall street.

R. GALVESTON, KEY WEST, HAVANA, AND NEW ORLEANS.

Salt. on Saturaday, 12th Octobers, P. M. The elegant well known favorite Steamship NEW ORK, John T. Wright, Commander, will positively sail as above. This steams a spared to make her every way complete—has large and atry terrooms, every way adapted for the comfort of passengers, earries sufficient fuel from here for the voyage, and will stop at the intermediate ports only to land her passengers, passage, apply to Capt. Wright on board at foot of 9th st., R, near Dry Dock, or to A. HUBBARD & CO.

STEAM SHIP FOR NEW ORLEANS

E. R. near Dry Dock, or to sel2 Im\*rrc

STEAM SHIP FOR NEW ORLEANS

Direct.—To sail positively on the 5th Oct.

The spleadid steam ship ALABAMA, Captain Henry Windle, 700 tons burthen, fine and powerful ship has very recently had thorough overhauling—has been newly coppered and supplied with a set of new botlers, made in the city of New York. She is in severy was calculated to give comfort to cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. Those about protecting to the above port, should see the accommodations and secure berths without fail, as a limited number only can be taken. For particular, apply on the short of the pound, or to 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane.

HOUR CHANGED TO SIX (\*CLOCK, P. M.,—On and after Monday, Sept. 16th, 1844, the Night Line to ALBANY AND TROY will change the hour of departure from 7 to 6 o'clock, P. M.,—On and after Monday, Sept. 16th, 1848, the Night Line to ALBANY AND TROY will change the hour of departure from 7 to 6 o'clock, P. M., and will land at Foughkeepsie during the great Fair and Cattle Show. Fare 75 cents only to Poughkeepsie.

The steamer SWALLOW, Capt. A. McLean, Monday 16th, and Wednesday, 18th. The steamer ALBANY, Captain R. B. Mary, Tuesday, 17th, Thursday, 19th, at 6 o'clock, from Cortlandt street pier.

Morning Line, at 7, o'clock, from Barclay street pier, the

aing Line, at 7 o'clock, from Barclay street pier, the and EMPIRE. Morning Line, at 7 o'clock, from Barclay street pier, the TROY and EMPIRE.

TROY and EMPIRE.

TROY and EMPIRE.

TROY and Thursday, 19th, will reduce the fare to 75 cents to and from Poughkeepsje and New York.

\*\*12

\*\*NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT INE.

\*\*Line from the foot of Barclay street, landing at intermediate places.

The Steamer EMPIRE, Captain S. R. Roe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning at 7 o'clock.

The Steamer TROY, Captain A. Gorham, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning at 7 o'clock.

Evening Inter from the foot of Courriandt street, direct.

Evening Inter from the foot of Courriand & McLesun, Monday, Whose Steamer TROY, Captain A. McLesun, Monday, Whose Steamer TROY and Standay Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The Steamer TROY and The Steamer Troy in a standay Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The standay and Saturday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The Boats of this Line, owing to their light dranght of water, are able at all times to pass the bars, and reach Albany and Troy in ample time to take the morning train of care for the ast or west.

FLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW BRIGHTON, PORT RICHMOND, (STATEN ISLAND,) AND NEW YORK FERRY.

From Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Battery Place.

The Steamboat CINDERELLIA, will run as follows, Daily, from May 20th to October it.

1841:—Leaves New York at 9 and 11 o'clock,

A. D. Sunday—Leaven
On Sunday—Leaven
B P. M. Leaven Port Riehm
at I, 5 and 7% P. M.
New York, May 18, 184
FARE
FARE Sunday-Leaves New York, at 9 and 11 A. M.; at 3, 6 and myll 6mere

FOR CROTONVILLE, SING SING, TARRYTOWN, I'N'G, WILTSIE'S DOCK, HASTINGS AND YONKERS.—On and after Saturday, August 31st, 1844, the new and substantial steamhoat WASHINGTON IRVING, Capt Hiram Tuthill, will leave the foot of Chamber street for the above places, daily at 3 f. M., Sunday excepted. Returning, will leave Crotonville at 5%, and Sing Sing at 70 clock A. M., landing at the foot of Hammond street each way. Hammond street each way.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to STEPHEN B
TOMPKINS, 192 West street.

\$32m\*rc

OMPKINS, 192 West street.

FOR BATH, OARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above-the, to convey consumers to the neighborium froms.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWARK ND NEW YORK.

FARE ONLY 131 CENTS.

THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW.

CAPT AIN JOHN GAFFY.

ON and afer sprember 10th will run daily.

as follows (Sundays included):—Leave New York, foot of Barclay street, 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE. OF LIVER POOL—Only regular packet sailing on the 16th of October. The magnificent and remarkable fast sailing packet ship ENGILAND, Captain Samuel Bartlett, will positively sail on Wednsday, the 16th of October, her regular day. It is well known that the accommodations of the England, and all the eight ships of this line, are atted out in a most costly style with every modern improvement and convenience, that cannot but add to the comfort of cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. Those visiting the old country will at all times find it their interact to select these desirable conveyances, in preference to any other. For terms of passage and to secure the best berths, early application should be made on board, foot of Beekman street, or to the subscribers.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, next door to the Fulton Bank

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—DIRECT.—The steam ship ALABAMA, 700 tons burthen, Henry Windle, Commander, will sail for the above port on the 15th Uctober next, at — o'clock. This splendid and remarkably staunch steaper has been thoroughly overhanled the present summer, newly coppered, and is furnished with a powerful set of new Boilers, made at the Novelty Works of this city. She is expected to make the run to the Balize with ease in six days; and having handsome and comfortable accommodations, for both cabin and steerage passengers, offers an unusually desirable conveyance to the travelling community. For light freight or passage, apply to a 266 Front st.

266 Front st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—To succeed the Alfred
The fast sailing ship ATALANTA, Capt Raymon
will positively sail on Monday, the 7th instant. The ship has unsurpassed accommodations for cabin, second cale and ateerage passengers, who will be taken at the lowest ray. Those desirous of securing berths, will require to make early a plication on board, at foot of Maden Lane, or to on JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South street.

N. B.—The subscriber will have a regular succession of ficlass ships sailing every five days for the above port. Oze

regular packet with despecth—The flat anting packet with lave immediate dispatch. For cabin, second cabin and severage passengers, having appeiror accommodation, early application should be made on board, at Murray's wharf, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY, \$20cc 100 Pure street, corner of South street.

Wall street, or to E. K. COLLINS & CO, 56 South street.

Price of Passage, \$190.

Price of Passage, \$190.

Street and self-street, John Collins, of 1160 tons, will succeed the Garrick, and self-86th November, her regular or FOR LIVERPOOL.—Regular Packet of the 1th October.—The well-known, fast sailing packet ship INITED STATES, Captain Britton. The secont manufacture of the passengers are already engaged, those desirons of securing of the should make early application on board, foot of Maiden have, or 100 Fine street, corner of South Street.

THE NEW YORK HERALD. DOUBLE EXTRA ITALIAN HAIR WASH.



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL

THE NEW STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN D. HOWE,

provided with Evan's Fatent Safety Valves, to prevent me possibility of an explosion.

The Cabin is 230 feet long, with separate Saloous for Ladies and dientlemen—spacious State Rooms extent the whole length, ventilated by doors opening from the inside and out, and all parts of the boat are finished and furnished in a style unequalled by any other in the world. Ample accommodations for Sterege Fassengers, in four large well ventilated Cabins, one of which a pyropriated exclusively to females.

The boat is provided with a good band of music.

WILKINS, MARSH & Co., Buffalo, H. NONTON & Co., Chicago, Agents.

J. N. ELBERT, Detroit,

August 1, 1841.

Cleveland.

THIS ROAD is in operation daily (Sundays excepted,) for Transportation of Passengers and Freight. New and comfortable Passengers are recently placed on the road, and the distance (196 miles,) is run from 6.A.M. to 6 P. M., with great regularity. The Company has also a number of Burthen Cars, and is prepared to carry with despatch, all goods and produce which may offer. Goods consigned to the 'ompany's Agent in Savannah, will be received and forwarded, free of commission for forwarding, provided a sum in cash, sufficient to pay ship and road freight and charges is deposited with the Company on arrival of the goods. The steamers GEN. CLINCH and CHARLESTON, owned and commanded by Captains Brooks and Barden, run between Charleston and Savannah, in connection with the Road. A Steamer leaves each city on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Savardays, and the Line, it is expected, will soon run daily. Passengers travelling South will leave Charleston at 9 A. M., immediately after the arrival of the Wilmington steamer—reach Savannah by 8 P.M. same day, and take the cars from Miscon at 6 o'clock the following morning. By this route there is less staying than on any other to Montgomery, and the fare is as low. E. LAFITTE, Agent for the Line in Charlestoa.

R. R. CUYLER, President.

THOMAS PURSE, General Superintendent.

ASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAN

They will among the property of the firm, (Mr. James from that port. One of the firm, (Mr. James from that port. One of the firm, (Mr. James from that port. One of the firm, (Mr. James from that port.)

Should the parties agreed for, not come out, the money will be returned to those who paid it here, without any reduction. The Black Ball or Old Line of Livepool Packets, comprise the following magnificant Ships, viz.—

Dec OXFORD

The NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS,

EUROPE,

SOUTH AMERICA.

ENGLAND,

With such superior and unequalled arrangements, the St

port which has been extended to them so many years, for which they are grateful.

Those proceeding, or remitting money to their relatives, cast all times obtain Drafts at sight for any amount, drawn direct on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, also, on Measrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO. Measrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO. Sheat, London. Which will be paid on demand at any of the Banks, or their Branches, in all the principal towns throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO. 35 Fulton street, New York, next door to the Folton Bank.

N. B.—The Old Line of Liverpool Fackets sail from this por for Liverpool on the last and 19th of each mouth. Parties returning to the Old Country will find it to their comfort and advantage to select this favorite Line for their conveyance, in preference to any other.

FOR NEWSONE AND

pel55m\*rc

FOR NEW ORLEANS—The splendid new packet ship EMPIRE, Captain Russell, now loading at varray's wharf, Lot of Wall street, will be dispatched for New Orleans on the 18th instant.

This beautiful ship is 1260 'one register, and fitted up in a style unequalled by any ship aflow, for the comfort of cabin, see not cabin and sterage passengers. Those about to embark for New Orleans at the above date, will find it their interest to examine the accommodations previous to their engaging elsewhere. For passage apply on board, or to

JOHN HERDMAN,

office

BASSACE FOR NEW ORLEANS—18 plendid new

PASSAGE FOR NEW ORLEANS—Regular Packet—Will sail on Monday next, 7th October, or passage free,—The splendid new ship SULTANA, Captain Dennis, wil be despatched portively as above, her requiar day. The accommodations of this splendid packet are unequalled for cabin, second cabin or steerage passengers. Passengers for New Orleans should inspect this ship before engaging elsewhere. Apply on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to W. B. J. T. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street,

NOTICE—Passage free, if this ship, wind and weather permitting, does not sail as above.

NOTICE—Passage free, if this ship, wind and weather permitting, does not sail as above.

ST. GEORGE'S LINE OF PACKETS FOR LIVERPOOL—Packet of 7th October—The splendid and favorite packet ship ST. GEORGE, 1900 tous borthen, Captein Ferris, will sail on Monday, October 7th, her regular day.

The ships of this line being all 1900 tons and upwards, persons about to embark for the old country, will not fail to see the advantages to be derived from selecting this line in preference to any other, as their great capacity renders them every way more comfortable and convenient than ships of a small class, and their accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, it is well known, are superior to those of any other line of packets. Persons wishing to secure berthe should not fail to make early application on board, foot of Wall street, of to make early application on board, foot of Wall street, of South street corner of Maireen Lune.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st October,—The superior fast sailing packets thip ROCHESTER, foot tons burthern, Captain Button, will sail as above, her regular day.

For feright or passage, having elegant and spacious accommodations, apply on board, west side Burling Slip, or to WOODHULL & MITURNS,

Price of Fassage \$100.

port out the decrease in the concept, and sail on her region but due, the the decrease is decreased by the decrease of the dec

TO LIVERIPOOL—Packet of 6th October—The first class pecket ship PATRICK HENRY, Captain Delano, will sail as above, her regular day.

The accommodation in this splendid vessel for cabin, seconcabin and sceerage passengers, are too well known to require comment. Persons intending to embark, should make immediate application on board, foot of Beekman street, or to.

JOSEPH MeMURRAY, s27rc 10th Pine street, corver of South street.

FOR HAVANA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.
The A. I. fast-sailing packet barque ELIZABETE
J., John S. Remington, master, will sail positively or
For freight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations, a large and commodious cabin, with twelve state
rooms, apply to
JOHN F. OHL & SON,
101 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR LONDON.—Packet of the 10th October.
The first class, fast sailing Packet ship SWITZE.
LAND, Captain E. Knight, will sail as above, he regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for Cal-jp, 2d Cab
and Steurage passengers, persons intending to embark shou
make immediate application on board, both of Meiden Laue,
to
JOSEPH McMURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner of SouthGreat Meeting of Philanthropists at the

A few evenings ago a very handsome and intelli gent collection of people of both sexes assembled in the spacious and well known Manhattan Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of commencing a great philanthropic movement, calculated to increase the benevolent feelings of the age; a change peculiarly necessary and desirable in the present vicious state of the public feeling and public affairs. The company was highly intelligent, composed of some of the first spirits of the city. After a good deal of previous conversation, they proceeded to organize the assembly into a regular meeting-called upon one of them whom the spirit moved, to commence the great movement of humanity, and proceed to stem the torrent of cruelty and passion, that has been holding sway so long in the world.

After some preliminary conversation, in which a number of very intelligent people took part, the venerable Thomas Herttell, formerly a member of Assembly for this city and Albany, stood up and commenced the delivering of the following ad-

dress on cruelty to dumb beasts. Thomas'Hertrell rose and said—This vice, cruelty to dumb beasts, seems to be as common as the moral depravity of mankind; and as great and extreme as the ignorance of which both are the consequences;—and education has conspired with other causes to induce the evil in question, and to justify and confirm its practice. Even religion, as it has been taught to man, has, in effect, contributed its influence to restrain the natural teelings of humanity, and smother man's abhortence of acts of cruelty to the brute creation. Being taught to be leve and venerate the Mosiac Cosmogany, (so called,) it is part of man's creed that dumb beasts were created for his special use; and that the "right to use" is (by an easy transition) made the right to abuse and treat them as he pleases. Presuming that dumb beats have no souls, he also holds that he has so intellect, no reason and no rights, but quiet and pattent submission to such infliction as the ignorance, passion and inhumanity of their "Lord and matter treatment of the horse, one of the most noble animals which were "created for man's use;" and see how he is used and abused by barbarous and savage man. The cruelty initized on this tractible and submissive animal, is probably a fair sample of the manner in which he is used in other christian countries. So accustomed are we to witness the daily, numerous and gross instances of the cruelty inflicted on this useful and unresisting dumb being, that it is usually passed by unheeded, or viewed with cold indifference as a mere common occurrence, a matter of course, of little or no moment, and not worth notice. Thus, general consent tolerates the verong, and public opinion regards it as no offence against either moral or civil law; and impunity screens the culprit from punishment, and thus encourages the repetition of such acts, and increases crime; and cruelty to dumb beasts is virtually made the Common Law of our country.

John Shirthelm moral of course, of little or no moment, and not present and the repetition of such as is not

JOHN SMITH -No, indeed; aldermen will eat oysters at Florence's, and drink champaign, but will do no such thing. MARY WOOLFSTENCROFT SMITH. -True! shock-

MARY WOOLFSTENCROFT SMITH.—True! shocking!
Mr. Herttell, continued.—Certainly not! It would endanger his popularity should he be so imprudent as to cause a man to be troubled only for using his own property just as he pleases! Will the District Attorney call him to account? It is not his duty, officially, to arrest or prosecute in a case no longer regarded by the public as a crime! Who expects a constable or marshal to arrest the offender, with a view to vindicate the laws of humanity? Really, no one! The stool pigeon practice is more profitable than any business in which there is no interest but to subserve the cause of morality!

norality ! John Smrth.—True ; God's own truth. Раган Wilkins.—Let's have no more interrup

Parem Wilkins.—Let's have no more interruptions.

Mr. Hertell, continued.—Will the public ores, the boasted censor of public morals, note the shameful act—denounce its vile character, and expose its villaisous author? Editors are ex officiosensible men, and averse to lose a subscriber, and thus impair the patronage of a useful moral monitor? [Great applause.] Will the holy pastors of the church be disposed to stir up the wrath and indignation of their pions men, and turn the moral influence of religion against cruelty to dumb beasts? The professors of the true faith are so much engaged in saving the souls of men, that they have no time to waste on dumb beasts, who have no souls to be saved from the berbarous cruelty of men who claim to have immortal souls! [Extraordinary applause and cheers.] Who, then, can expect that they will be diverted from their charitable and interesting labor of raising money for reverend missionaries, or forego the manifestation of so much christian humility as is shown forth in the splendid and costly temples reared and devoted to the ostentatious exhibition of public prayers, the public show of religion, and to illustrate the practical influence of their master's divine admonition—"be not like the hypocrite." (Great sensation and applause.) Who ever dreamed or heard of an instance in which cruelty to dumb beasts has ever been denounced, officially and publicly, by clerical professors as immoral and irreligious; or that that crime ever constituted the principle or leading theme of a public discoure from the pulpit? And who ever knew an instance where any public conservator of the public peace, or official guardian of public morals, ever, voluntarily and officially, interposed his authority to prevent the crime, or to punish the offender against the laws of humanity in the case under consideration? (Vociferous applause.) If, perchance, a feeling of sympathy for fellow beings should still survive; and pity, viewing with horror and disgust, exhibitions of numan depravity and passion on d Mr. HERTTELL, continued.-Will the publi When all are habituated to witness crime, and the impunity which follows its perpetration; and none, or lew, are found willing, or who dare hazard the consequences of coersive opposition to restrain the wrong or to enforce punishment of the evil doer; and the whole community thus tolerate the evil and encourage its repetition; the law, both moral and civil, egainst cruelty to dumb beasts have, by long non-user, virtually become obsolete, and the moral depravity of man thus encouraged goes on "increasing to increase." [Applause.] To the same cause may be attributed the great radical and demoralizing error both in religion and c.vil government, that morality, like "tacit obedience

and non-resistance," may be taught and enforced by far of vindictive punishment; thereby making the far of such quanishment, the base of the public of the collection of such quanishment, the base of the collection of the collect and of higher grade in man, than when exhibited by the brute creation; yet in numerous instances have the latter exhibited evidence of their sagacity so obviously and strong as to elicit the special woulder of the "Lords of Creation" Nor, in exposing the error and the mischiel of which we have been speaking, shall I spend much time and labor to prove that beasts have souls! Not knowing what a soul is, I shall not presume to know whence or how it came to be, and whither it goeth; nor shall I undertake to enlighten public opinion (always wise) on that subject. But it a soul be a spark of Divinity, a portion of the Divine Essence or Holy Spirit, naturally or miraculously infused or implanted in the body and mind of man, to tell him what is right and what is verong—to admonish him to be virtuous and to avoid vice; it must follow necessarily and irrefutably that such useful knowledge, so gratuitously and miraculously proceeding from Divine influence, would always lead man to doright and never wrong; and Divine justice and infinite mercy would never influence the divine spirit to punish and punish eternally the only immortal part or living soul of man—that part of the divine being or portion of himself—that inate inward monitor which never influenced man to commit "sin" or ceased to admonish him against doing evil! But while men continue to be taught that heasts have no souls, and were made for man's use—that the right to use is the right to abuse the domb creation as he pleases—and while cruelly to dumb beasts and other acts of inhumanity and crime continue to be unheeded and thus tolerated by the public, crimes are encouraged by impunity and repeated, increased and extended to any extended to any extended to any extended to fine and increased and extended to any extended to fine and increased and extended to any extended to know that justice and kindness to all animal creation, are the radical principles or basis of the whole science of morality, and that the knowledge and practice of those truths are essential and

with the intellectual and moral entertainments of the evening, than all that theatres or club rooms

the evening, than all that theatres or club rooms ever gave.

Rumors of a Mormon War.—By the steamer Lebanon which arrived this morning from the Illinois river, we learn that when she left Beardstown yesterday, the military ordered out by Governor Ford were still there waiting his arrival and reinforcements under his command from the vicinity of Jacksonville. As the Lebanon passed down, a number of soldiers had assembled at Well's Landing, who were also waiting for further orders. The movements of this great Commander-in-Chief appear to be characterised by the same tardiness for which they were so peculiarly distinguished during the first Mormon Punic war. Nauvoo would be ransacked and pillaged before this renowned military chieftain could get his army together and in motion. His proclamation, we understand, called for a general rendezvous of all theforees destined for the protection of the Mormons on the 12th inst. Yesterday was the 24th, but we find his army scattered along the banks of the Illinois, not knowing whether he would come or whether they are to look for another. This grand war and protection demonstration has not been equalled since the days of the Crusades. It is indeed a campaign of surprise if not of reprisal, for it has taken the citizens of Warsaw by surprise, and we opine that the Mormons are equally as much confounded to know what all this fuss about fighting means. Our last accounts by a boat which arrived this morning, state things in the two belligerent cities, to be in a state of the utmost peace and quietude. Gov Ford will run his State further in debt, and then retire covered with laureis gained in planning and conducting one of the smallest military campaigns, for a little political effect, which has distinguised this or any other age.—St. Louis Ere, Sept. 28.

[Correspondence of the Herald] RIO DE JANEIRO, August 20, 1844. Naval Affairs-The English Outrage-Brazilian Affairs.

Presuming you have not had any news from here lately, I embrace this opportunity of writing you and forwarding a newspaper. We loom up argely here at present with our naval forces. We have four frigates-the Constitution, United States, Raritan and Congress, and brig Bainbridge. The Cyane, [has arrived at Norfolk,] and Pioneer left here two days since, both bound to Norfolk, and the States will follow in a few days, [has since arrived] Commodore Turner says he is tired ef seeing so much idlenees, and intends to keep all the fleet cruising hereafter. The Congress and Raritan are getting ready for a cruise to the north coast of Brazil. A paper was received here, stating the Commodore had applied for a relief, but it is a false report, and the old fellow is highly pleased and every person with him. Never had we a finer fellow on the station, old Stewart not excepted.

Old Jack Percival has the Constitution. She is painted pure white, with red ports. She sails soon for the East Indies, touching at Mozambique, Africa. Our officers are all in mourning for our famented Snubrick. Mr. Wise is here, and was presented to the Emperor the second day after his arrival, and on the teird day he was tearing things to pieces, about an American vessel being abandoned to the English by the master, on the coast. Slo Raritan and Congress, and brig Bainbridge. The

sented to the Emperor the second day after his arrival, and on the terrd day he was tearing things to pieces, about an American vessel being abandoned to the English, by the master, on the coast. Stocum is still here.

Business here is very dull. Coffee is very scarce and poor. But little new has yet arrived, and selling for from 2||900 to 3||650. Flourcan hardly be given away; some small sales of Baltimore for 12||000 and New Orleans for 6||500 have been made. Richmond is worth 16||500, and likely to get better, as we do not expect any more before the new crop.

Don Pedro is a changed man, and of late has proved himself very contrary and arbitrary, continually discharging his suite and ministry, and making changes daily. The Brazilians are making great preparations in fitting out their navy to war with Buenos Ayres.

We hope Mr. Wise will make things a little easier for us here, for we have been monstrously imposed upon in fines and charges by this government. And it is rumored here that the tonnage duties are to be taken off after next month. Wishing you health and prosperity.

Supreme Court—Present, Chief Justice Nelson.

Supreme Court—Present, Chief Justice Nelson. Jones ads. Waterman and al. Motion to set aside order of May 1819; entering judgment of non. pros. and to set aside all proceedings subsequent thereto, and for a perpetual stay of all further proceedings in this suit—granted, without costs. Webster vs. Mills—Motion for precept against defendant for non payment of costs—granted, ex parte. Swift and al ads. The Kingston Bank—Motion to discontinue this suit. Ordered that defendant have leave to plead puis darrien any matters which may have arisenace the commencement of this suit, and plifs, have leave to reply, and that venue be changed. Hyer vs. Morehouse and al.—Order for costs against defis. for not moving. Wilkie and others vs. Truex and wife—Motion for detts. to appear and plead in partition—granted. The Mayor, &c. of Albany ads. Rapp—Motion to vacate judgment and for a new trial—granted, by defiault. Huss and al ads. Van Etten—Motion to set aside inquest—ordered that defis, have leave to come in and defend before referee, on terms. Corson ads. Rose—Motion for plf. to file security for costs—granted. Anthony vs. Dunbar—Motion that plf have leave to issue a second writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, or writ of fier lacias—granted, by default. Reid ads. Smith—Motion to set aside inquest so far as to permit det to come in and defend before referee—on terms. Rawson ads Clark, survivor, &c.—Motion to set aside writ of error, &c. The default opened on terms.—Albany Allas, Oct. 5.

Santa Fe Trade.—There is some difficulty in arriving at an accurate statement of the exports and imports to and from Santa Fe, for the reason that, when the companies approach the settlements, all order is forgotten, and they come in in detached parties. We have, however, taken the pains to collect all the information of this year's trade that can be obtained, from which we make the following summary:—

Informa—The imports being principally specie, we smit all other fiems, and set it down at \$450,700; \$400,000 of which was in specie; the remainder consisting of buffaio robes, jeltries, turs, &c.

Exports—From the uniavorable weather in the spring, several companies that came in have concluded not to return until next spring; consequently the exports are much less than they otherwise, and in ordinary seasons, would be The lour companies that have gone out, took in merchandize, at the cost in eastern markets, about \$200,000, exclusive of insurance, freights, outfits, &c., which may be set down at \$100,000 making altogether the cost, down to the time of leaving this place, about \$300,000, which would have been augmented to hait a million, but for the long season of wet weather we have had. There were in the four companies 160 men; and we give below, as near as we could asscertain, the articles furnished for outfits at this place:—780 mules, worth each \$25, \$27, 300; 00 cxen, do \$30, \$1,800; 5,200 lbs bacon, at 34 cents, \$182; 30 barrels flour, at \$5, \$150; 9s bushels meal: 30 cents, \$27; Merchandize, outfit for hinds, \$3,500; Marness for teams, \$2,500; Blacks-miths'work \$250 Making altogether the sum of \$35,902; Auctusive or wagons, wagon sheets was 1300, including blanket to put between them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total of exports and imports this year will not be far from the sum of \$70,000—a sum considerably short of what is the trade in ordinary circumstances, and without the adversacouses which have operated. Can, or will, the Government longer neglect a trade of so much value to the wh

Another Trial of Mr. Wm. W. Hubbell.'s Patent First-Arms.—On Monday last several gentlemen were present at the Philadelphia Gas works, to witness the trial of a musket on the principle of Mr. Hubbell's patent, which was fired in presence of Adjutant General Diller, Commander Magruder, of the U. S. Navy and several distinguished scientific gentlemen from the East. In this trial the musket displayed an uncommonly great degree of force in shooting, the bullets being splashed to atoms against a brick wall after having passed through a plans two inches thick, the charge of powder used being only one-half of that used in the ordinary musket; the larget was completely riddled with bullets. This musket is so perfectly safe that all present did not hesitate to fire it, after which the rapidity with which it could be loaded and fired was timed by the watch, in this trial Mr. Hubbell loaded and fired the musket twenty-two times in four minutes, taking aim every time at and stiking the target. The breach was cleaned out in ten seconds and then ready for use again. It loads at the breech, and receives and fires but one load at a time, and has earned the reputation of being the most powerful military weapon ever known. We understand that orders for these arms are already being filled for the Emperor of Russia, and sufficient will be manufactured as soon as possible to equip a regiment of Pennsylvania infantry.

Cricketing.—During the past week the return

sufficient will be manufactured as soon as possible to equip a regiment of Pennsylvania infantry.

Cricketing.—During the past week the return match with the Union Star Club of Brooklyn and the Philadelphia Club, was commenced on Wednesday and concluded on Thursday morning in favor of the Philadelphians, they beating in one innings. The score of the Brooklynites was 43 in the first and 77 in the second in nings. The score of the Philadelphians in their one innings was 184. On Thursday afternoon the return match with the best eleven of the St. George's Club and the Philadelphia Club, was begun, and on Friday morning it ended in the abandonment of the match by the former Club. One of its members was compelled to return home and two others, Groom and Wryth, were cripples; Groom so much so as to be compelled to leave the field. The Philadelphians made 223 on the only innings they had, of which number Turner made 129, J. Ticknor 22, R. Waller 20, Barratt 14, R. Ticknor 3, Dudso 3, Bradshaw 8, Sutcliffs 10, Facon 1, P. Ticknor 7, and Richardson 1—Byes 12, wide balls 7. The bowling on the part of the St. George's Club—in fact, it was without bowlers; the Club was badly represented, for out of the eleven mensent on, five belonged to the second eleven.

The nine men that went in of the St. George's Club made but 58, of which number Wild made 16, Wright 15. Wheatcroft 6, Nichols 4, Bage 0, Smith 0, Skippon 0, J. Fielder 5, and Vinten 0. On Friday afternoon the first eleven of the two clubs be 2an a match and one innings was played, the St. George's going in first and making 30 only, of which match Vinten made 9. Five men went out in five consecutive balls, without a run of course.—The game was resumed Saurday.

The Philadelphians second eleven went in and obtained 35 runs at the sacrifice of six wickets.

The match was concluded at 2 o'clock—the St. George's Club making but 40 in their second innings, and were consequently beaten with ten wickets to go down.

FROST IN AUGUSTA, GEO.—The Chronicle of Monday says.—"The cool weather of the last few day resulted in a somewhat severe frost yesterday morning heavier, indeed, than has been experienced here in many years at this season, and much earlier than is within the recollection of our longest residents. Its effects were quite visible upon tender vegetation."

THE OHIO RIVER.—A letter from Wheeling, dated the 21 instant, says:—"The Ohio has risen to-day about fifteen inches and still continues to rise."

City Intelligence.

Police Hecord Oct. 9—The City Phison.—The female department of the city prison is now under better regulation and government than at any former period, and much credit should be extended to Mr. keeper Cox. Mrs. Burger, and Miss Campbell, matrons, and deputies Mount and Howard. The new arrangements are such that the temale witnesses confined in prison, and those detained for minor effences, are necembroaled with separate apartments from the degracied, and supplied with considers never before extended to them in this institution. Each Sunday, divine service is held in the large hall at the south west end of the building, which no oubt has a salutar, effect upon the minds of some of the unfortunate immates. The kind treatment of the mations, and the daily attention to Dr. Warren, the physician of the prison, tas caused several of the immates to avow in our presence, a determination to change the past course of a masspent hie, and but level heave the prison walls without a "pledge" to the cause of strict temperate habits in facture. The mails department has recently undergone several improvements, and the new depaty at the deak, Mr. Coppiand, gives much satisfaction to all who are brought into the precincts of the prison on business, and the maid departs evene much kindness of disposition to the prisoness, and gentlemaniy deportment to vasiters and others. The prison throughout is in the most cleanly condition, and the food for the inmates is well selected and abundant, with the exception of potatoes and cabbage, that should be supplied once or twice a week in soup or otherwise. It is with pleasure that we record these facts, as much misery is thus alleviated, and our experience in prison discipline, his convince du what kind treatment to effenders awakens will the better feelings of their hearts, and prospit a disposition to reform, which in many instances we have known to be effectual. The police committee including Adermen Brake and Bunting deserve the thanks of the command of the prospit and

One Thousand Mexican Tents Manufactured in Boston—British Interference.—In our paper of the 17th of september last, we made a statement on the authority of a merchant in tins city, to the effect that a mercantile house in Boston had contracted to supply the Mexicans with 1,000 tents within that y days, and that it was generally understood that this contract had been made through British agency. The statement or paragraph reached Washington in the usual course of news and we thought nothing more offit till we received on the 1st inst. the following communication from the United States District Attorney of this district, which we publish in common with other matter relevant thereto, on account of its importance in connexion with the present position of Texas and the designs of Mexico and Great Eritain:

District Attorney of this district, which we publish in common with other matter relevant thereto, on account of its importance in connexion with the present position of Texas and the designs of Mexico and Great Eritain:

District Attorney's District Attorney's Optics, / Boston, Oct. 1, 1844

Editor of the Boston Daily Times.

Sin—I am instructed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the truth of the statement made in the public prints that the house of Thilo Shelton & Co., of this city, has contracted to supply the Mexican government with a quantity of tents, and as is generally understood through British agency.

The carliest statement of that kind which I have found in any public print is in the "Boston Daily Times," of Sept. 17th, and other papers in repeating it quote the "Times" for the statement. As published in that paper it is as follows:—

"The house of Philo Shelton & Co., of this city have contracted to supply the Mexicans with 1000 tents within 30 days. It is generally understeed here thas this contract has occurred the matruction above named, I request you to inform me whether you have or can refer me to any evidence in support of this statement.

Respectivily, your obt servant,

FRANKLIN DEXTER,

In compliance with Mr. Dexter's request, we addressed a note to that gentleman on the succeeding day, stating that the authority for the statement was a well known

In compliance with Mr. Dexter's request, we addressed a note to that gentleman on the succeeding day, stating that the authority for the statement was a well known merchant, who communicated the fact at our office, and also remarked that said house had contracted with Prince & Baker. sail-makers, twenty two India wharf, for the manufacture of 1000 tents for the Mexican service, and that it was generally understood that the contract was made through British agency. We likewise stated to Mr. Dexter, that we were further informed that the tents were then all made, packed and on beard a vessel to sail immediately. Having obtained likewise some further information, we communicated the substance of the same to Mr. Dexter personally, being desirous of giving to the government all the facts in our possession in relation to this most singular affair. In the course of the inquiries which were instituted it was found that our original paragraph was strictly true with this exception—that the mercantile house was Greely & Guild, No. I Central wharf, and not Shelton & Go. It was ascertained that the tents were put on heard a brig owned by a Mexican house in New York and bound for Havana. The brig Ramon de Raido, Capt Kingston, came te this port about a month ago. The captain in his clearance represented these same. Mexican tents, as 100 bales manufactured sail-cloth.

The vessel did not clear till some inquires had been made about the matter, and then the capta went to the Custom House immediately. The Ramon de Raido, although the wind was adverse, made ready for sale on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 2, and such was the anxiety of the Captain that he got his vessel towed out of the harbor by a steamboat, and made tracks at once for Havana. The District Altorney was aware of all the facts, but doubted whether he had any power by the law to stop the vessel. The facts, however, will be officially made known to the Department at Washington. We have also understood, or have it from report, that there is a mercantile house i

Important Electron Decision.—The Court of Common Pleas this morning decided that by the naturalization of a man all of his minor children residing in the United States are, type facto, made citizens and entitled to vote as such. Many had supposed that every one from abroad must be naturalized; but Judge King referred to the Act of Congress of 14th April, 1802, and to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranches' Reports, where it is expressly laid down that "the children of persons duly naturalized shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States."—Philad. Gazette.

THE RICE HARVEST.—Some planters finished harvesting their rice crops the last week, but during the present week little or nothing has been done, owing to the daily showers of rain, with the high wind at N. E. and S. E. the whole time, giving indications of a gale, with very high tides. Yesterday, however, we had fair weather most of the day, with less wind. We have not hearl of any damage in the way of broken banks, though Mr. Br. was raftsmen, brought down several sheaves of rice picked up addit in Winyah bay. The present week has greatly favored the potatoe crop, which after all the dry weather, will be near an averageone, most planters having put down their seed early in March, and whilst the land was wet.—Winyah (S. C.) Observer, Sept. 28.

FROM TEXAS.-The Clarksville Northern Stand

From Texas.—The Clarksville Northern Standard of the 4th instant, says the following is the result of the election in that county, so far as heard from, for President of the "lone star Republic;"—Jones, 479; Butlesen, 320

The same paper says.—"Gen. Burleson arrived in this place on Saturday last, and addressed the people at two o'clock on that day. He left the next day for Lamar.—The General appeared to be in excellent health."

The Standard adds—"It is now eight or nine weeks since this region of country has been visited by enything like a good seasonable rain. Crops are severely injured; planters say they will not make agore than half a crop of cotton."

parentily and prayerfully abides the time, when the public shall have no Sunday mail. He had better, by far, devote the influence of his office to prevent us from losing those we now have. If his interpretation of the post-office law holds, there will be no necessity of praying for the stopping of the mail. It will be past praying for Boston Courier.